

Prices and Prospects.

Activity in Coke Has Shifted From Second Quarter Contract To Prompt Market for Export

Upwards of 100,000 Tons Understood to Have Been Sold for Shipment.

MARKET IS LESS ACTIVE

Although the contract for 10,000 tons goes through above \$7.50, which is present minimum; \$7.75 being asked; foundry in moderate demand.

Special to The Weekly Courier. PITTSBURGH, March 21.—Activity in coke has shifted from the second quarter contract market to the prompt market, for export. There have been heavy export transactions in the past week and there is inquiry now pending.

A careful estimate in the trade indicates that between 75,000 and 100,000 tons of coke has been sold for export in this movement, which has been first beginning some three or four weeks ago and has grown sharply in volume. The bulk of the coke came from the Connellsville region, probably in excess of 50,000 tons.

The direct export sales were made by large operators, who in turn bought a number of lots in the open market, to complete cargoes. Prices done represented quite a range, but there was little below \$7.25 and little above \$7.50 in this trade.

The movement was so substantial that some operators concluded much higher prices were going to rule, and asking prices in some cases have risen to \$8.00. While the actual trading has been at a much lower average it is quite possible that this price or an even higher one may eventually be obtained.

There has also been heavy export demand for coal of late, but not a great deal of coal has moved from the Pittsburgh or Connellsville districts. Report has it that last Monday, the British and French governments bought 500,000 tons of Pocahontas coal, for practically immediate export, with the understanding that the market that calls for delivery over periods of months.

The market for Connellsville coke for consumption at home has not been entirely inactive, as there has been a moderate movement in prompt lots, and a merchant furnace in the Monongahela Valley has contracted for 10,000 tons a month over the second quarter. The price is understood to have been a trade above \$7.50, which is now regarded as the minimum of the second quarter contract market, but the rumor that \$7.75 was paid is discredited in well informed circles. This is the only second quarter contract business done since The Courier's summary of a week ago, showing about 300,000 tons a month put under contract for the second quarter, so that the total now is about 310,000 tons. This tonnage is fully authenticated as to the points of consumption. Most of the tonnage begins April 1, but a portion is moving now, in two cases the furnaces involved are not to blow in until about April 15 and in one case the furnace goes in May 1.

The average price of the entire tonnage was probably over \$7.10 but was under \$7.15. The minimum of the market now seems to be \$7.50, with some operators asking \$7.75 and fully expecting to secure the price if more demand should develop. An inquiry for 15,000 tons a month has just appeared, from an interest which had already placed two contracts early in the movement, one for 10,000 tons a month and the other for 5,000 tons a month.

The spot furnace coke market is not closely quotable, since the exporters of making up cargoes cause quite a variety of prices to be paid. Sometimes a cargo may be made up chiefly of coke at one price, and a much higher price be paid for a relatively small tonnage to round out, needed for positive shipment by a certain date. On another day there may be little inquiry for spot or prompt coke, or inquiry only from furnaces that have their own price limits. Generally speaking, the market is quotable as follows based on current asking prices rather than on the average price at which the tonnage of the past week has been sold: Prompt furnace coke for 10,000 tons a month, \$7.50 to \$7.75; Prompt foundry coke for 10,000 tons a month, \$7.50 to \$7.75; Foundry coke has hardly given as good an account of itself as might be expected, considering the activity in furnace coke and the advance in prices. There has been only a moderate demand for foundry coke and this has generally been satisfied within the old price range of \$8.25 to \$8.75, but there are rumors of \$9.00 having been paid on one or two occasions, when the consumer insisted on securing a certain brand.

The by-product coal market is very strong as to the future, while there is only a limited spot demand, resulting in quite a range of prices. With some operators there is not exactly a range, for there are some operators with such views as to the future of coal prices that they will not sell even for second quarter at any flat price at

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basis district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Monongahela district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per ton of 2,000 pounds, effective July 1, 1922:

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	\$3.21
Buffalo	3.34
Canton	2.92
Chicago	4.18
Cleveland	2.77
Columbus	3.41
Detroit	3.06
St. Louis	4.54
Reading	2.77
Harrisburg	2.90
Joliet	4.14
Louisville	4.73
South Bethlehem	3.53
New York	4.79
Philadelphia	2.92
Pittsburgh	1.51
Port Henry, N. Y.	4.54
Port Maitland, Ont.	3.28
Pottsville	2.38
Richmond, Va. (H. & O.)	4.88
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	4.70
South Bethlehem	3.53
Swedeland, Pa.	3.53
Toledo	2.23
Wheeling	3.27
Valley	2.27

For Export, From Connellsville district: Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessel) \$3.53; Baltimore (F. O. B. vessel) 3.02; From Latrobe district: Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessel) \$3.53; Baltimore (F. O. B. vessel) 3.02.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING MARCH 17, 1923.				WEEK ENDING MARCH 10, 1923.			
DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18,218	12,991	3,257	151,759	18,218	12,757	5,481	161,4
Lower Connellsville	16,539	10,840	6,013	138,100	16,553	10,665	6,319	129,2
Totals	34,757	23,831	9,270	289,859	34,771	23,422	11,799	290,6

FURNACE OVENS								
Connellsville	14,066	10,203	1,783	110,100	11,068	10,114	4,872	119,5
Lower Connellsville	6,756	3,424	3,102	44,310	6,589	3,809	3,277	46,7
Totals	21,372	13,627	4,885	154,410	17,657	13,923	8,149	166,2

MERCHANT OVENS.								
Connellsville	3,382	2,768	474	32,380	3,382	2,673	659	32,3
Lower Connellsville	10,267	7,416	2,851	89,090	10,267	7,196	3,071	86,6
Totals	13,189	10,174	3,325	121,470	13,649	9,869	3,730	118,9

FURNACE OVENS.

Connellsville	14,856	10,203	4,733	14,856	10,203	4,733	14,856	10,203
Lower Connellsville	6,536	3,121	3,102	6,536	3,121	3,102	6,536	3,121
Totals	21,392	13,324	7,835	21,392	13,324	7,835	21,392	13,324

MERCHANT OVENS.

Connellsville	9,332	2,758	174	9,332	2,758	174	9,332	2,758
Lower Connellsville	10,267	7,416	2,561	10,267	7,416	2,561	10,267	7,416
Totals	19,599	10,174	2,735	19,599	10,174	2,735	19,599	10,174

Connellsville Man Identified With A New Process of Great Importance in Fuel Industry

S. J. Harry Director of Company Controlling Patents on What Experts Regard as a Revolutionary Method of Treating Coal, Shales and Similar Material for the Recovery of Oil and Other Valuable By-Products.

Plant in Operation at Louisville, Ky., Is Attracting World-Wide Interest.

COOKING TIME IS REDUCED

To Six Hours After Charging and Operation is Continuous; Makes Good Coke From Low-Grade and Previously Non-Cooking Coals; Furnishes a New Source of Oil Supply.

It is more than a mere coincidence that Connellsville, which gave birth to the tremendously important industry of coke making by the beehive oven process, now on the decline from the zenith of its importance in point of tonnage production, should at this time be closely associated with what is confidently believed will be the realization of the life-time dream of coke makers of the ultimate to be attained in the art of manufacturing metallurgical fuel.

As the pioneer builders and operators of the most primitive type of coke producers in the Connellsville region had faith in the future of the business they were creating, so today there are those who, as implicitly believe that the most recently developed method of cooking has infinitely greater possibilities than heretofore achieved. As evidence of that faith they have been taking part in the perfection of a process which has passed so far beyond the experimental stage that it gives both proof and promise of revolutionizing the whole art of treating coal with a view to its use as coke without the loss of any of the useful and valuable by-products.

That is to say, a Connellsville man who has been in such intimate touch with the progress in coke making, as practiced in this region and elsewhere, that he has shared with practical coke men knowledge of the fact that although the horizontal, or "push," oven has been a decided improvement upon the original beehive, in point of ease of manipulation and output capacity, and that the by-product oven is a step in advance of both insofar as relates to the conservation of many valuable by-products which are lost in the operation of the cruder types of ovens, neither of these advances has been more than a few more steps in the direction of achieving the goal of coke investigators.

For many years both practical and theoretical experimenters have been striving to perfect a continuous process of cooking, and others just as diligent in their researches have been directing their efforts toward making the low-temperature carbonization of coal commercially possible, as a means of transforming low grade and hitherto non-cooking coals into a form of fuel suitable for all purposes to which smokeless coals and beehive or by-product coals have been applied. Utilizes Low Grade Coals.

Methods of accomplishing the latter result have been in use in the laboratories of technical institutions and it is a matter of fairly general knowledge among technical fuel investigators that coals of practically every grade can be subjected to low-temperature carbonization with satisfactory results from the laboratory point of view. It has not, however, been until within the past eighteen months or two years that any, save one of the men engaged in this line of research, has demonstrated by a plant in practical operation that all the refinements of laboratory practice are capable of improvement and application to a commercial plant which can take coals of known low grade, and those from which it has never been possible to produce coke

by any other process, and turn them into fuel which meets all the exacting requirements of a high grade metallurgical coke, free of the deleterious substances found in the coals from which the coke is made.

The treatment of coal for the recovery of volatile contained therein is not a newly discovered process, it having been employed for 25 years or more in the manufacture of coke in by-product ovens, wherein very high temperatures are required. The manufacture of coke by this process has become of so much importance in the United States that 75 per cent of all the metallurgical fuel produced in 1922 was by-product coke. But the process has its limitations, and drawbacks as relate to the most efficient recovery of the volatile hydrocarbons in coal, of which oil is the most valuable and becoming to be more in need.

These deficiencies in the by-product oven are inherent in the principles of the process because the high temperatures that are required in cooking cause the destructive distillation of the volatiles in the coal, resulting in the loss of some of the more valuable products and also causing chemical action to take place in others, such as giving the oil residue the form of coal tar, instead of the much more desirable, richer and more easily treated form of crude oil and derivatives therefrom.

The recovery of the volatiles in coal, shales and lignite at low temperatures, by the use of the new process, has been a commercial proposition. This failure has been almost wholly due to the persistent tenacity of carbonaceous material, like coal and shale which contain the higher volatiles, to bridge or agglomerate into a solid slag-like mass within the carbonization chamber in which the treatment is carried on, thereby preventing the effective passage of air or gas through the mass, which is essential to carbonization.

Most Important Discovery. After experiments covering a period of 15 years a process has been discovered and patented has been designed which overcomes all the difficulties heretofore encountered in making the low-temperature carbonization process a commercial proposition. At the same time and by the same means the volatiles in coal, shales and lignite are recovered by a much simpler, more efficient, practical and economical method than any at present in use.

The discoverer of the new process and inventor of the apparatus for its application in the treatment of carbonaceous material for the recovery of the volatile hydrocarbon constituents, is Charles C. Bussey of New York, at one time associated with the Ingersoll-Rand Company as foundry manager. His exhaustive studies and experiments in the recovery of volatile hydrocarbons have been directed with a view to so improving on current practice as to perform a carbonization process in which coal of any grade can be subjected without loss of any of its by-products, which takes place in the highest degree in the beehive coke oven, where all by-products go into the atmosphere in smoke, and to a much lesser degree in the producer oven, in each of which the coal is subjected to high-temperature destructive distillation.

In addition, the operation of the Bussey process extracts from the coal, and makes available for further refinement, large amounts of the by-product oven and at the same time eliminates, or reduces below an objectionable percentage in the coke, the sulphur and phosphorus found in the sulphur and phosphorus found in

BITNER MINE FIRE BEING SMOTHERED BY A NEW METHOD

Liquid Carbon Dioxide Used at Suggestion of Chief Chemist J. B. Campbell.

FORCED INTO THE MINE

Through Bore Holes Which Were Drilled Through the Surface After the Fire Section Had Been Carefully Sealed; Method Believed Successful.

To J. B. Campbell, chief chemist of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, is very largely due to credit for the success of a new method of extinguishing mine fires which is being employed at the Bitner plant of that company.

A fire developed in the outcrop section of this mine on November 16 last, which, within less than a month, had extended over an area of about 13 acres including coal having a surface covering ranging from 10 to 100 feet in thickness. The fire being confined to gob workings, and the mine being operated as a drift, it was not possible to successfully flood the fire section and continue the operation of the mine.

Mr. Campbell suggested the use of liquid carbon dioxide, the same gas used to charge the drums with which soda fountains are equipped, as a means of smothering the fire after the section of the mine in which it was raging had been cut off by brick stoppings.

Acting upon the suggestion the Melton division of Pittsburgh experts of the Consolidated Gas Manufacturers Association, working in conjunction with officials of the Frick company, its mine inspectors, John J. Struble and Patrick Miller and J. D. Locke, superintendent of the Bitner mine, perfected a plan for its use.

In preparing to attack the mine fire with the gas brick stoppings were built inside, cutting off the fire section completely, and all surface leaks that could be discovered were carefully sealed. Six bore holes, one of which was 16 inches in diameter, were drilled through the overlying strata to the coal. A shelter house of lumber and canvas was built over each bore hole and pipes fitted for conducting the gas through the bore holes to the fire.

Drums containing the carbon dioxide, in units of five, were set in racks, and the gas discharged down the bore holes. Valves regulated the flow so that the pressure of one could be shut off while that of others was discharged, the schedule of discharge being regulated according to the behavior of the gas, the temperature and other conditions. The time generally consumed in discharging a drum was about two to four hours between changing drums, although one was discharged in 30 minutes and one as slowly as six hours.

The first charge of gas was sent in to the burning mine December 16. A small quantity is still going down into the fire zone, but temperature tests that have been made in all parts of the known fire area during the past few days, show 78 degrees, the normal temperature of working places in a mine.

Actual results will not be definitely known until the portion of the mine closed off is opened up and thoroughly examined. It is believed that when such an examination is made it will be found that the new method has been entirely successful in extinguishing the fire.

New Fulbright Fuel Co. Well known coal men of Fulbright and Claraburg have organized a new company with a capital stock of \$1,700,000 to be known as the Fulbright Fuel Company which will operate in the Fulbright region.

Production and Output.

Developing Demand for Coke Is An Additional Incentive To Increase Ovens and Output

Total Number Now Active Is 23,801, Largest Since September, 1920.

EFFICIENCY IS HIGHER

Than Since That Date As Result of Better and More Regular Car Supply And Full Time Operation; Merchant Plants Take Lead in Making Gains.

The developing demand for coke for export is proving an additional incentive for operators to supplement their facilities for production just as, during the past six weeks, the growing activity among blast furnaces had encouraged week to week additions to the active oven list.

The bulk of the contracting for second quarter having been about concluded, coke makers are now able to determine with reasonable exactness what consuming requirements will be.

There are now 23,801 ovens in production, or 67 per cent of the available equipment, being the highest point reached since the week of September 25, 1920, when the number active was 23,305. Divided between the two interests the furnace plants are running 21,572, or 63 per cent of their equipment and the merchants 13,499, or 75 per cent. The latter are not quite up to their rated capacity in September, 1920, when they had 79 per cent of their ovens in production, but the former are about four per cent ahead.

The difference between the two periods is more marked, however, in the efficiency of operation. In September, 1920, and throughout the whole of that year, the car supply was much less satisfactory than it has been for the past month, when the average has been around and often above 90 per cent. Thirty months ago the regional production was only 201,000 tons, or about 65 per cent of what the ovens could have turned out had every condition of car supply and operation been favorable to maximum output. Last week, with almost identical the same number of ovens in blast and a production of 235,184 tons, the operating efficiency advanced to 85 per cent. This comparison is strongly significant of the present greater stability of the trade, toward which the trend has been quite noticeable for several weeks past.

Except for the fact that the Pennsylvania car distribution dropped from 96 to 80 per cent the past week would have shown a still larger gain than 1,450 tons. The Monongahela railway had to its record of 95 per cent and the Baltimore & Ohio gathered sufficient cars to give coke workers on the line a five day week. These advantages were offset, however, by the slip-back of the Pennsylvania, hence the increase in production was not as much as the increase in the number of newly fired ovens would indicate.

By-product coal continues active and strong in contrast with steam coal, which betrays signs of still further decrease in demand and easing in prices.

The estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday, March 17, was 235,184 tons, divided between the two districts as follows: Connellsville, 151,730, an increase of 480 tons; Lower Connellsville, 133,450, an increase of 4,170 tons, or a total increase of 4,650 tons, as compared with an increase of 2,300 tons during the preceding week.

By interests the production was: Furnace, 151,730, a gain of 1,370 tons; merchant, 121,470, a gain of 2,280 tons, as compared with gains of 910 and 1,250 tons respectively, during the week ended March 10.

The furnace plants added 204 and the merchant plants 305 ovens to the active list, a total of 509. Of the former the H. C. Frick Coke Company provided 189 as follows: Collier, eight; Hecla No. 2, six; Leaning No. 1, three; Leitch No. 6, one; Lemon No. 1, 10; Standard, 10; United, five; Wyan Fork, York, 13; Colonial No. 1, 10 and Fontaine, 82. Orient Independent furnace, 20.

The merchant additions were: Oliver Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 85; Freedom, 10; Kaibara, 24; Marion, three; Washington No. 2, 47; Donald 1 and 2, 93; Thompson No. 2, 72.

Production by the two interests and the total compared with the corresponding week in 1922 is shown herewith:

Week	1922	1923
Jan. 6	132,680	132,680
Jan. 13	132,680	132,680
Jan. 20	132,680	132,680
Jan. 27	132,680	132,680
Feb. 3	132,680	132,680
Feb. 10	132,680	132,680
Feb. 17	132,680	132,680
Feb. 24	132,680	132,680
Mar. 2	132,680	132,680
Mar. 9	132,680	132,680
Mar. 16	132,680	132,680
Mar. 23	132,680	132,680

Gain over 1922 1,760,933

Labor Union Bank For Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, March 17.—The Brotherhood Savings & Trust Company, the stockholders of which are members of labor unions in the Pittsburgh district, has been organized here with a capital stock and surplus of \$17,750. A charter has been granted and the institution will open for business May 1.

John Monaghan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Uniontown, is a member of the committee on organization of the bank. The number of stockholders is now about 1,000 of which 200 are various local unions.

Buying in Steel And Iron Continue Steadily to Expand

NEW YORK, March 19.—The buying movement in steel continues to expand and only in a few cases have buyers displayed any disposition to hesitate on account of steadily advancing prices.

Steel sales expanded despite the fact that mills are running close to full capacity and ahead of the war time peak, and some producers are less disposed to book orders ahead on account of uncertainty relative to labor conditions and costs.

Pig iron is active with prices advancing rapidly owing to the urgent demand and advancing cost of fuel.

An Eight-Hour Day For Women Workers

HARRISBURG, March 20.—An eight-hour day for women workers is provided in a bill presented by Jacob Mathay, Philadelphia. The working law forbids women from more than six days, or more than 54 hours a week, or more than 10 hours a day.

The Mathay bill would reduce those figures to 48 hours a week or not more than eight hours a day.

DETERMINED EFFORT TO SECURE ACTION ON MINERS' LICENSE BILL

United Mine Workers Urging
Favorable Report by
House Committee.

FORCE MEN INTO UNION

Is Contentment of Opponents of the
Measure; Employment of Unregis-
tered Miners Punishable by Fine,
Imprisonment; Drive Next Week.

HARRISBURG, March 17.—A very determined effort will be made during the coming week to have the House Committee on Mines and Mining make a favorable report on the Hedrick bill which provides for the examination and licensing of bituminous coal miners, as is now required of anthracite miners in Pennsylvania and of all miners in Illinois.

The legislative representatives of the United Mine Workers have become impatient almost to the point of demanding action on this measure which, coal operators declare, will have the effect of compelling every bituminous miner in the state to become a member of the union.

According to the provisions of the bill the governor would be authorized to appoint a miners' examining board in each bituminous mine inspection district consisting of nine members, each of whom must be a practical miner who has had at least five years experience as such. The members would serve for two years and receive compensation at the rate of \$7.50 per day while on duty. In operation the board would be subdivided into three sections of three members each to serve different parts of the inspection district.

The bill requires that every coal miner be registered. This could be done only through passing an examination. Each applicant for registration must show evidence of having at least two years' practical experience and answer intelligently and correctly at least 12 questions in the English language pertaining to the requirements of a practical miner and be properly identified under oath as a mine laborer by at least one practical miner holding a miner's certificate.

The board would issue a certificate to each successful applicant. The applicant would pay a fee of \$2. When a miner moves from one district into another he must register with the board of that district. The fee for this would be \$2. The board would keep all money paid for registration, taking therefrom their salaries and expenses. The board's report annually to the common pleas courts of their counties and to the state bureau of mines.

After January 1, 1924, no miner not registered could be employed in the bituminous mines. Mine superintendents and foremen would be prohibited from employing unregistered miners under penalty of a fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 or imprisonment of not less than 30 days, nor more than six months, or both.

Persons actually engaged as miners at the time of approval of the act would be registered without examination if able to show they had two or more years' experience. It would be the duty of the examining board to investigate all complaints of non-compliance with the act and to prosecute offenders. If it failed to do so district attorneys would be required to act. It is specifically provided that any citizen could enter prosecutions and employ private counsel.

B. of L. E. Has No Standing in Courts Of Canada, Says Judge

The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been declared an illegal organization existing in restraint of trade, with no standing in the Canadian courts. The decision was rendered by Justice Galt in the King's bench court, Winnipeg, as a result of the application of Howard B. Chase, general chairman of the Canadian division brotherhood, to force Samuel Starr, who was deprived of his office of secretary at the Cleveland convention of the brotherhood in 1921, to account for funds in his possession. The court held that the brotherhood cannot come into a Canadian court to adjust differences, since according to its ritual and constitution, it is in restraint of trade.

B. & O. Places Orders For 75 Locomotives

BALTIMORE, March 19.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has just closed contracts for 75 additional locomotives, which it is expected will be delivered next fall. They will cost approximately \$75,000 each. While these locomotives, which are known as the "Santa Fe" type, are of particularly heavy construction, the trucks before and after the drivers help to distribute the dead weight and notwithstanding the greater tractive power through the medium of 10 unusually large driving wheels, the locomotives are able to make good speed with a heavy load.

New Coal Sales Company. Announcement has been made of the formation of the Appalachian Fuel Company of Fairmont, W. Va. The firm is composed of R. A. Russell, president and treasurer; H. H. Stagers, vice-president and coal purchasing agent; and Dan K. Lawson, secretary and treasurer. The company will be sales agent for a number of mines in the Fairmont region and also will be purchasing agent for some large consumers of steam coal.

WEST PENN SELLS \$6,000,000 IN BONDS FOR EXPANSION PLAN

PITTSBURGH, March 16.—Important increases in the facilities of the West Penn Power Company were forecast here with the announcement that an issue of \$6,000,000 first mortgage five per cent gold bonds has been bought by a syndicate headed by the Union Trust Company.

The power company operates three large generating stations at Springdale and Connellsville, and Windsor, W. Va. They distribute electric energy to approximately 62,000 consumers in 379 towns and communities in Allegheny, Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, Indiana, Clarion, Armstrong and Butler counties, approximately 5,000 square miles, with a population of about 300,000.

The rapid growth of the company's business had necessitated increased facilities. Two generating units of 35,000 kilowatts each will be added to the 42,000 kilowatts already installed at Springdale, while at Windsor two 20,000 kilowatt generators are to be added to the plant.

The company controls at Springdale some 40,000 acres of coal, enough to last 70 years, while at Windsor there are 19,000 acres operated jointly by the West Penn and the Ohio Power Company. It is planned to increase Springdale plant ultimately to 300,000 kilowatts.

Gross earnings of the company for the 12 months ended January 31, 1923, were \$10,006,283 and net earnings \$3,561,219, compared with annual interest requirements on the outstanding first mortgage bonds, including this issue, of \$1,494,050.

EARNINGS OF U. S. STEEL GAIN NINE MILLIONS IN 1922

Recovery From 1921 Slump
Looked Upon as Quite
Substantial.

OVER 200,000 EMPLOYED

NEW YORK, March 21.—Marked improvement in the volume of new business offered and production output during the latter half of last year is noted in the 21st annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, covering operations in 1922, which was made public today.

The report shows total earnings after deducting all expenses incident to operation and maintenance and a reserve for federal income taxes, of \$109,768,916, an increase of \$8,997,638 over 1921. After deducting interest on bonds and mortgages and depreciation of subsidiary companies, net income was reported as \$58,840,401, compared with \$55,957,882 the previous year.

Interest on U. S. Steel Corporation bonds and premiums paid on bonds redeemed, reduced the income to \$39,653,365 and resulted, after payment of preferred and common stock dividends of \$36,624,302, in a deficit for the year of \$10,981,348, which was provided from undivided surplus.

The surplus account showed undivided profits on hand December 31, 1922, of \$499,129,414, exclusive of profits earned by subsidiary companies on inter-company sales of products on hand in inventories at that date.

Commenting on the report in a statement to stockholders, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board, said that the steel industry in the United States in 1922 showed a substantial recovery from the unusually low volume of 1921, both in respect of new business offered and production output.

The total value of business during the year aggregated \$721,933,782 as compared with \$655,407,668 in 1921.

The average number of employees in the service of the corporation and subsidiaries was 214,931. The payroll totaled \$322,678,130 and the average daily earnings per employee in December, 1922, was \$5.59, which, compared with a similar average of \$4.50 in December, 1921, was an increase of 24.5 per cent.

Gross Receipts Tax On Carrying Companies

HARRISBURG, March 17.—Airplane, truck or bus companies carrying passengers or freight, taxicab companies, oil carrying pipe lines, waterpower electric companies, natural or artificial gas and all steam-heating companies operating in Pennsylvania, would be required to pay a gross receipts tax of eight mills on the dollar, of on the same basis as the railroads, trolley lines, electric light, telephone and telegraph companies, under the provisions of the bill to be introduced into the House Monday, by Chairman, George I. Woner of the House Appropriations Committee.

The measure was drafted by Auditor General Samuel S. Lewis to equalize the gross receipts tax law of 1889.

Charles Ramsey Dies in Alabama

MOUNT PLEASANT, March 19.—Word has been received here of the death of Charles Ramsey of Birmingham, Ala., following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Ramsey was a brother of Mrs. Thomas Jones of this place and Robert Ramsey of United and a former resident of this place. He is survived by his wife and five children.

The body will be brought to Pittsburgh for interment.

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LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to
Saturday, March 17, 1923.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operator	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
182	183	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Greensburg
20	70	Brink Run	Brink Run Coke Co. Mt. Pleasant
150	211	Clare	Clare Coke Co. Connellsville
82	84	Charles	Connellsville Coke Co. Connellsville
100	100	Edm Grove	W. J. Ramsey, Inc. New York
54	54	Fort Hill	W. J. Ramsey, Inc. New York
101	30	Gilmart	Gilmart Coke Co. Uniontown
115	115	Helen	Samuel J. Hunt Youngwood
115	115	Humphries	Humphries Coal & Coke Co. Greensburg
275	275	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Ramsey, Inc. Greensburg
210	210	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Greensburg
25	25	Nicola	Stonewall Coal & Coke Co. Uniontown
60	42	Nelle	Stonewall Coal & Coke Co. Uniontown
253	253	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburgh
180	180	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburgh
200	200	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburgh
40	40	Paul	W. J. Ramsey, Inc. New York
32	32	Peoria	W. J. Ramsey, Inc. New York
400	400	Revere	W. J. Ramsey, Inc. New York
40	40	Thomas	Wayne Coke Co. Uniontown
33	33	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co. Pittsburgh
FURNACE OVENS			
250	250	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
256	256	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
297	297	Baggaley	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
309	309	Blitzer	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
250	250	Brinkman	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
247	247	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
201	201	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
400	400	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
400	400	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
320	320	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
300	300	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
120	120	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
312	312	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
330	330	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
275	275	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
300	300	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
300	300	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
255	255	Hostetter	Hostetter-Coke Co. Pittsburgh
219	219	Juniata	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
238	238	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
400	400	Lebanon	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
602	602	Lebanon 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
540	540	Lebanon 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
253	253	Leath	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
217	217	Lebanon No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
250	250	Lebanon No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
209	209	Manamora	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
209	209	Manamora	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
195	195	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
258	258	Philphat	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
400	400	Phyllis	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
417	417	Revere	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
448	448	Shoaf	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
425	425	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
180	180	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
204	204	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
400	400	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
464	464	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
250	250	Union	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
352	352	Whitney	Hostetter-Coke Co. Pittsburgh
209	209	Wyant	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
500	500	Yorkrun	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh
246	246	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburgh

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Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens,
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PLANTS:

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Homer L. Burchinal

CIVIL and MINING ENGINEER

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Specialties—Construction of Coal and Coke Plants. Examination and reports on coal properties. Valuations, superintendence, plans, estimates, mine and property surveys.

Engineer for 40 independent companies in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Continuous blue print machine used in electric printing department.

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Steam, Air and Electric Driven

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Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

M. M. COCHRAN, President. M. E. STRAWN, Vice President. J. H. STRAWN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars.

Youghiogheny Coal	Connellsville Coke
Steam Gas Coking	Furnace and Foundry
	Low Sulphur Hard Structure

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C. H. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.

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HERBERT DE PUY, President. JOHN C. NEEF, Gen. Mgr.

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Works—Low Phone No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

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MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and P. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure. Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating any screening all dust and dirt.

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Furnace Coke By-Product Coal

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Oliver & Snyder Steel Company

PRODUCERS OF

Highest Quality Standard Old Basin Connellsville Coke

AND

By-Product Coking Coal

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BUY FROM THOSE WHO ADVERTISE IN THE COURIER. IF YOU HAVE COAL LAND FOR SALE ADVERTISE IT IN THE COURIER.

Connellsville Man Identified With A New Process of Great Importance in Fuel Industry

Continued from Page One.

Substituting for coal as the material charged into the newly perfected oven, shales which are rich in carbonaceous or organic matter and commonly spoken of as oil shales, the new process is found to be as efficient and economical in the extraction of oil as the old process of distilling oil from low grade coals.

All of these things and more have been done with the new oven and process and, merely as experiments, but under all the conditions of actual commercial operation. It is through the association of S. J. Harry, the well-known inventor and president of the S. J. Harry Company, with the inventor of the process in the construction and practical operation of this plant from its inception, that Connellsville becomes linked in a very material way with what scientists, metallurgists, chemical and fuel engineers, faragochemists and others very frankly concede is one of the most important and significant discoveries and inventions in relation to the production of coke and oil shales, that has been made in the whole history of the fuel industry.

Advances in Methods.—Somewhat over a year ago Mr. Harry came in contact with Mr. Bussey, and made a very careful study of the process he had perfected. His knowledge of the manufacture of coke and the need of a device of process for augmenting the crude oil supply of the United States, convinced Mr. Harry of the extraordinary advances in methods, economy of construction and operation, and wide application of Mr. Bussey's invention.

Mr. Harry immediately acquired a very substantial interest in the enterprise then forming to build a plant for the commercial operation of the process. Mr. Harry was made a director of the company having an initial capitalization of \$500,000, which will soon be increased. A plant of one oven was built at Louisville, Ky., that point having been selected because it is central to extensive oil fields in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Indiana and Illinois, having a large number of seams of diverse characteristics, and also in close proximity to the extensive deposits of low-grade oil shales at the Upper Devonian and Lower Mississippi geologic horizons in the same states.

Upon completion of the plant, actual operation was commenced with a view to demonstrating the wide range of the process in treating different coals, most attention being given to those of low grade and so-called non-coking coals. Among those used have been West Virginia and Kentucky cannel and splint coals, neither of which has it yet been before possible to make into coke. In every instance it has been conclusively demonstrated at this plant, that coke of excellent quality can be made from inferior coal, the content of fixed carbon in the coke running as high as 80 per cent, depending upon the quality of coal used. Coke made from coal carrying three per cent of sulphur has been found to contain less than one-half of one per cent. The phosphorus content has been reduced in almost the same proportion. The resultant coke has yielded a high percentage of the coal charged.

On all recovery tests the plant records show that from 50 to 80 gallons have been obtained from a ton of coal. Gas, ammonia, benzol and other by-products have also been recovered.

Applied to the treatment of oil shales the process is both more efficient and economical than the retort system employed for many years in the recovery of oil from shales in Scotland. It also produces a higher yield per ton and performs the operation in simpler manner and in a much shorter period of time.

In non-technical terms the oven is described as shaped like a frustum of a rectangular pyramid, the greatest diameter being vertical, which is 14 feet. Its length is eight and width three feet. In the latter dimensions it differs materially from the modern by-product oven which is less than half as wide but several times longer.

Continuous in Operation.—In operation the coal is introduced at the top of the oven in a series of charges, not all at once as in the case of a horizontal oven. The two air locks at the top, denoted as Nos. 1 and 2, and two at the bottom denoted as Nos. 3 and 4. When the retort or oven is full of coal the No. 1 lock at the top and No. 3 lock at the bottom are closed. When the coal has reached the temperature at which the volatiles are released, which is shown on a chart by a pyrometer, a thermostatic control sets a cut-off bar in motion at the bottom of the oven which is geared to travel horizontally across the oven at a slow speed. This motion shears off nine inches of coke from the bottom of the discharge, and pushes it into a conveyor at the side of the oven. This motion completed the cut-off bar automatically stops at the limit of its travel in that direction.

Lock No. 2 at the top of the oven is then opened and lock No. 1 is closed, while at the bottom, lock No. 3 is closed and lock No. 4 is opened. When the mass of heated coal thus admitted to the bottom chamber has been coked, the thermostatic control starts the cut-off bar in the reverse direction, cutting off another nine-inch section and discharging it from the opposite side of the oven. As the coke is thus removed from the bottom chamber, the partially heated coal in the top chamber is released, through movements of the cut-off bar, into a second chamber, and falls into the cooling chamber. The process then goes on continuously as

long as fresh coal is supplied to the oven at the top.

A large main attached to the top of the oven draws off the volatiles under a strong vacuum as they are released during the process of carbonization. While the coal is in the first or top chamber, and receives its initial heat which is below the cracking point of oil, the oil is drawn off in the form of crude oil instead of coal tar oils, as in the modern by-product oven plants. In the higher temperature zone at the bottom of the oven the gases and vapors are driven off as the carbonization process progresses and are in like manner withdrawn under vacuum and conducted to the recovery apparatus for treatment according to standard practice.

The whole process of carbonization is thus placed under control of the operator of the oven insofar as relates to the extent to which it is necessary or desirable to remove the volatiles in the coal. What is known in England and on the continent, and to some extent in this country as "coking," which resembles coking some respects but carries a varying percentage of volatile matter, can be made by placing the discharge machinery at the bottom of the oven in motion before the coking process is entirely completed.

The demonstration oven at Louisville has a capacity of six and one-half tons of coal. In practice it has produced coke within six hours after charging and thereafter has made a normal average of 15 to 20 tons of coke in 24 hours. On a forced run it has treated 35 tons of coal in 24 hours.

A New Oil Source.—It is not as an agency for the manufacture of coke from low grade coals alone that the new process is regarded, of such outstanding importance in the realm of fuel manufacture. The low-temperature carbonization process is looked to by scientific investigators as the one and an entirely practicable method of aiding in offsetting the rapid depletion of our petroleum supply.

Operating this process Charles R. Feltke, associate professor of mineralogy and geology at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., recently made a report in which he said:

"This process will produce a fuel that is in many respects superior to raw coal. The smoke nuisance of cities will be abated, and valuable by-products will be recovered which will aid greatly in offsetting a petroleum supply that is being rapidly depleted."

With the growing shortage of natural gas and anthracite coal and their consequent increase in price, other sources of domestic fuel must come more and more into use. One of these, will undoubtedly be low-temperature coke.

With respect to the utilization of oil shales for the production of oil by the same process, Professor Feltke says:

"Oils, in some respects similar to petroleum, from which substances can be obtained, that in many instances will answer the same purposes as those now derived from petroleum, can be produced by the low-temperature destructive distillation or carbonization of certain shales, which are rich in carbonaceous or organic matter, as well as from bituminous coal."

With a view to making application in every section of the world where carbonaceous materials are available, of the process in the manner described by Professor Feltke, and to aid in supplementing the oil and smokeless fuel supply, a corporation, known as Bussey Process Company, Inc., has been formed with offices in the Kentucky Building, Louisville, Ky., Colonel J. B. Walker of New York being president.

Broad Patent Protection.—Broad fundamental patents, covering both the process and the apparatus by which it is applied to the recovery of the volatiles in carbonaceous materials, have been granted in the United States and in 25 foreign countries. The policy of the parent company will be to grant licenses under its patents to build and operate plants wherever materials suitable for treatment by the process are found.

The Louisville plant is attracting the attention of scientific men, chemists, engineers and practical fuel manufacturers in all parts of the world, where even the most meagre information concerning it has been obtainable. At frequent intervals delegations visit the plant from all sections of the country to witness its operation and to verify the results. Notice has been received that a group of Japanese experts will make a special trip to the United States shortly to inspect the plant. Samples of coal for test have already been received from Japan and also from Manchuria, China, as well as from Canada and different coal fields of the United States.

Pennsy to Buy 475 Engines, 216 Passenger Cars—WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Pennsylvania Railroad applied today to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authorization to issue and sell \$31,500,000 in five per cent equipment trust certificates to assist in financing purchases in a few months of 475,000 new equipment.

The chief item of equipment, the application said, will be 475 heavy duty freight locomotives. It also will acquire 216 new, steel passenger coaches.

LARGE INCREASE IN BUSINESS DONE BY WESTERN MARYLAND

Traffic During First Week in March Almost One-Third Greater Than 1932.

NO STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Rumors to that Effect are Denied by Officials of the Railway and the Repair Company Which is Operating Under Contract Made Year Ago.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 17.—The Western Maryland Railway is doing a largely increased business compared with the heavy business handled just prior to the coal strike a year ago, Superintendent A. M. Smith, of the Hagerstown division, announced here today. "During the first week in March the gross business done by the road was almost one-third more than for the same period last year," the official said. A considerable portion of the increased traffic in coal is delivered to vessels at the railway company's pier at Port Covington, Baltimore, for export to Italy. A 7,500-ton cargo cleared the port last Sunday for Genoa.

Mr. Smith said the heavy class repairs on locomotives during the year 1932 exceeded similar repair work during 1931 by about 15 per cent. The work of heavy-class repairs is rapidly placing all of the railway company's power in first-class condition, according to the official, who said the workmanship on the power being overhauled is not surpassed by the work done on any other road, which is confirmed by the performance in service of the locomotives, and is a credit to the men who do the work.

Huge Electric Power Combine Will Stretch From Lake Erie To the Maryland State Line

Merger Announced Today of Erie Lighting Company and Penn Corporation.

INCLUDES SOMERSET FIELD

ERIE, March 21.—Announcement was made here today by Fred Hoff, vice-president of the Erie Lighting Company, of the merger of that company with the Penn Public Service Corporation to form a huge steam and hydro-electric power combine to stretch from Erie to the Maryland state line.

The super-power system will embrace Erie, Warren, Jefferson, Indiana, Clearfield, Center, Cambria and Somerset counties.

Included in the combine will be plants located at the mouths of coal mines.

JOHNSTOWN, March 21.—In line with the program of securing control of independent electric power plants throughout the State, officials of the Penn Public Service Corporation yesterday completed negotiations for the purchase of the entire holdings and good will of the Erie Lighting Company, Erie, this latest purchase by the Johnstown concern forming the last link in the chain of electric power plants which will spread over the entire western part of the State from the New York line to the Maryland border and into that state.

Officials of the Penn Public Service Corporation have given proper notice and have made application before the public service commission at Harrisburg for approval of the deal. Nothing other than routine transactions is predicted in securing the official sanction of the Harrisburg body to the latest purchase by the Johnstown company.

Acosta Miners and Wives Held for Trial By Judge J. A. Berkey


SOMERSET, March 19.—Following a hearing that consumed the greater part of Saturday afternoon and brought hundreds of people to Somerset, Judge John A. Berkey ruled that the mine strikers and their wives, charged with interfering with non-union laborers in the Acosta mine of the Consolidation Coal Company, must stand trial in the court April 2.

The interference as charged by the mine officials is held to be in contempt of court, Judge Berkey having issued April 18, 1932, a preliminary injunction against the striking union miners enjoining them from congregating about the premises of the mine or on the public roads near Consolidation Coal Company property for the purpose of intimidating non-union workmen.

Eleven women were in court and with them were 13 children, all grouped inside the bar while the hearing lasted. One woman had a babe in her arms and four other small children grouped about her. Another woman took the witness stand with a babe in her lap.

All the male defendants and one woman, Mrs. Andy Slat, alleged to be the leader of the women, were required to file bond in the sum of \$100 each for their appearance in court the first Monday in April. The other women were released on their own recognizance.

New Ruhr Suggestion.—PARIS, March 21.—A definite move by Labor and Socialist parliamentary groups to request the British, French, Belgian and Italian governments to place the Ruhr situation in the hands of the League of Nations was foreshadowed today following a conference of delegates representing those political factions in the several legislative bodies.



TIME

TIME lost is money lost.
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THE BANK THAT DOES THINKING FOR YOU.

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EVERETT, PA.

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MINE LUMBER A SPECIALTY

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COAL—COKE

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PURITAN COKE COMPANY

High Grade Low Sulphur Connellsville Furnace and Foundry Coke and By-Product Coal

Capacity—1,000 Tons-Coke and 800 Tons Coal Daily

All Railroad Connections. UNIONTOWN, PA.

PRODUCERS COKE COMPANY

Selling Agents—

Standard Connellsville Low Phosphorus

Furnace and Foundry Coke

Also Smelter and Heating Coke and By-Product Coal.

SHIPMENTS VIA ANY RAILROAD

OFFICES: 308 Fayette Title & Trust Building, UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Monthly Capacity 100,000 Tons

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, March 17, 1933.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
36	49	Adair	Weston-Fayette Coke Co., Greensburg
271	283	Alison No. 1	W. J. Bailey, Inc., New York
269	299	Alison No. 2	W. J. Bailey, Inc., New York
112	142	American	American Coke Corporation, Pittsburg
219	249	American 2	American Coke Corporation, Pittsburg
39	69	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co., Brownsville
293	300	Century	Century Coke Co., Uniontown
47	48	Champion	Champion Coke Co., Uniontown
227	237	Champion	Champion Coke Co., Uniontown
118	165	Crispin	Crispin Coke Co., Uniontown
215	216	Daniel	Daniel & Sons, Uniontown
192	193	Donald	Donald & Sons, Uniontown
140	141	Douglas No. 1	Douglas Coke Co., Uniontown
122	123	Douglas No. 2	Douglas Coke Co., Uniontown
142	143	Edwards	Edwards Coke Co., Uniontown
31	32	Federal	Federal Coke Co., Uniontown
129	130	Federal	Federal Coke Co., Uniontown
113	114	Georgetown	Georgetown Coke Co., Uniontown
18	19	Guthrie	Guthrie Coke Co., Uniontown
250	251	Hamlin No. 1	Hamlin Coke Co., Uniontown
124	125	Hamlin No. 2	Hamlin Coke Co., Uniontown
219	220	Harriet	Harriet Coke Co., Uniontown
32	33	Hill Top	Hill Top Coke Co., Uniontown
292	293	Hill Top	Hill Top Coke Co., Uniontown
38	39	Hill Top	Hill Top Coke Co., Uniontown
172	173	Isabella	Isabella Coke Co., Uniontown
269	270	Isabella	Isabella Coke Co., Uniontown
255	256	Isabella	Isabella Coke Co., Uniontown
119	120	Katharine	Katharine Coke Co., Uniontown
208	209	Labelle	Labelle Coke Co., Uniontown
206	207	Labelle	Labelle Coke Co., Uniontown
39	40	Leah	Leah Coke Co., Uniontown
499	500	Lincoln	Lincoln Coke Co., Uniontown
10	11	Little Don	Little Don Coke Co., Uniontown
258	259	Little Don	Little Don Coke Co., Uniontown
11	12	Logan	Logan Coke Co., Uniontown
63	64	Marion	Marion Coke Co., Uniontown
399	400	Marion	Marion Coke Co., Uniontown
169	170	Marion	Marion Coke Co., Uniontown
102	103	Marion 1 & 2	Marion Coke Co., Uniontown
78	79	Marion No. 1	Marion Coke Co., Uniontown
80	81	Marion No. 2	Marion Coke Co., Uniontown
141	142	Marion	Marion Coke Co., Uniontown
129	130	Marion	Marion Coke Co., Uniontown
273	274	Marion	Marion Coke Co., Uniontown
45	46	Russell	Russell Coke Co., Uniontown
169	170	Old Home	Old Home Coke Co., Uniontown
378	379	Seagrass	Seagrass Coke Co., Uniontown
260	261	Seagrass	Seagrass Coke Co., Uniontown
255	256	Seagrass	Seagrass Coke Co., Uniontown
499	500	Thompson	Thompson Coke Co., Uniontown
329	330	Tower Hill	Tower Hill Coke Co., Uniontown
324	325	Tower Hill	Tower Hill Coke Co., Uniontown
12	13	Viper	Viper Coke Co., Uniontown
500	501	Washington 1	Washington Coke Co., Uniontown
500	502	Washington 2	Washington Coke Co., Uniontown
66	67	Whitcomb	Whitcomb Coke Co., Uniontown
35	36	Yukon	Yukon Coke Co., Uniontown
10,367	7,416		
FURNACE OVENS			
400	400	Alfalfa	Pittsburg Steel Co., Pittsburg
169	169	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
478	478	Erser Hill	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
475	475	Hullman	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
168	168	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
308	308	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
250	250	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Edgemoor	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Footcastle	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
165	165	General	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Leahurst	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
318	318	Leekrore	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
244	244	Martha	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
329	329	Norfolk	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
480	480	Orion	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Republic	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
350	350	Renco	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Thompson 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Thompson 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
0,658	3,421		

A Network of Routes

This country of ours is crossed and recrossed by myriad railway traffic lines. Over these various routes come your coal and iron ore.

From the southern coal mines the cars that may later feed your furnaces converge upon two points, namely, C. & O. scales at Russell, Ky., and N. & W. scales at Portsmouth, Ohio. These are the principal scales for the district below the Mason-Dixon Line. From here they are reloaded to their final destinations by the shortest, most economical routes. In the north, shipments are made direct from the mines and ovens, but North or South, the task is ours to know the quickest and cheapest routing.

Perhaps one of our customers runs short of coal and cannot wait for a supply from the scales or mines. Our traffic department can check shipments to nearby plants and direct enough to prevent shut-downs or other needless expenses.

The country's network of routes has no terrors for us. We're glad they're there, and glad to put our knowledge of traffic conditions at your service. If we are not supplying you now, perhaps we may in the near future.

International Fuel & Iron Corporation
Philadelphia Pittsburgh Cincinnati

International

PATRONIZE THOSE WHO ADVERTISE IN THE COURIER.

HARLES BROWN'S SLAYER GUILTY IN THE FIRST DEGREE

Jury Sharply Divided for Several Hours on Gravity of the Crime.

ONCE CLOSE TO SECOND

Over Nine Hours Consumed in Deliberations; Ten Persons Enter Pleas of Guilty to Violations of Liquor Statute; Other News of Courts.

A verdict of murder in the first degree was returned by the jury in the case of Thomas William Thompson, Thompson, West Indian negro, who shot and killed Charles Brown at the corner of Main street and Third street, near the corner of Main street, on Thursday night, March 22, 1923. The verdict was returned at 11:10 o'clock Thursday night and read in court Friday.

The defendant appeared to be unmoved when the finding of the jury was announced. More than a dozen ballots were cast. At first the jury stood eight for first degree and four for second. Later the voting switched to two for second degree and ten for first degree.

John Cochran, a student at the Dunbar school, broke his foot when he was hit by a car while walking to school. The car was driven by a man who was driving recklessly. The car was a 1922 model and was driven by a man who was driving recklessly.

MRS. SARAH RINGLER, CITY'S OLDEST WOMAN, DIES AT AGE OF 98

Mrs. Sarah Ketter Ringler, 98 years old, the oldest woman in Connellsville, died on Saturday morning. She had been ill for two weeks. Her death was the cause of much sorrow in the family. She was born in Bedford county, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ketter. She resided at Donaghy street, near the corner of Main street, where she had lived for many years.

Mrs. Ringler had been in excellent health until two weeks ago. For several years she had been very active. She had full possession of all her faculties and spent much of her time either crocheting or quilting. She enjoyed good sight and always read the daily papers. Until last fall she was able to leave the house and always enjoyed little excursions outside.

Mrs. Ringler was the mother of 14 children, six of whom are living. In addition to her large family she also had two granddaughters. Her death was the cause of much sorrow in the family. She was born in Bedford county, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ketter. She resided at Donaghy street, near the corner of Main street, where she had lived for many years.

The sons and daughters surviving are: Mrs. Simon Hay, Mrs. Harmon Hay and Mrs. Sarah Barnhart, all of Connellsville; and Mrs. William Ringler, McKeesport, and Stewart Ringler of Mount Braddock. One brother, Jack Ketter, survives. He resides in Iowa.

Mrs. Ringler was a member of the Baptist Church of Donaghy, uniting with it when a child. She never transferred her letter.

Bootlegger Who Fooled Newcomer Given Two Years

PITTSBURGH, March 17.—W. C. Wilbert of New York City, convicted of bootlegging, was sentenced to two years in the Western Penitentiary.

The Commonwealth's contentions were that Wilbert agreed to furnish Newcomer with 100 cases of whiskey and that \$1,400 was paid as the initial payment. The whiskey never materialized and information by Newcomer against Wilbert followed.

Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1923.

Freeman Hettley is assaulted by a couple of men when on his way home, but manages to get away from them. Mrs. Patrick fires shots and falls while walking on Main street, fracturing her wrist.

Mrs. P. S. Newmeyer, who was taken suddenly ill is now beyond a critical stage. Postmaster Forster and Colonel T. R. Davidson are among the passengers in the Pullman car which burned last week near Union on the Pennsylvania railroad. They escaped unhurt but their clothing and baggage were burned.

Frank Clark, a hobo at the West Lanesing works, falls to the bottom of the shaft and dies soon afterward. John B. Zimmerman drove dead near his home in Main street at heart disease.

Mrs. Mary B. Johnson, a teacher in the public school, is seriously ill. Mrs. James McNeill dies at the home of her son, Andrew, at Irwin, Pa. John Cochran, a student at the Dunbar school, breaks his foot when he was hit by a car while walking to school. The car was driven by a man who was driving recklessly.

George Smiley, 14 years old, attempts to board a train at Union station and is thrown under the cars. His head strikes the rail and the wheels shatter off. His left forefinger is severed from the hand.

Robert Patterson of Uniontown, Pa., is killed by a car while driving on the road. The car was driven by a man who was driving recklessly. The car was a 1922 model and was driven by a man who was driving recklessly.

Joseph Gray of Uniontown and Miss John Mollison, a daughter of Henry Mollison of Uniontown, are married. The wedding ceremony was held at the home of the bride.

Paul Hendrickson is run over by an electric car between Trotter and Lehigh streets. He is killed. He was a 1922 model and was driven by a man who was driving recklessly.

Joseph Gray, a foreign coke worker employed at the Kelle works of Brown & Cochran, is instantly killed when his neck is broken from a fall over a 20-foot shaft.

James Cochran, employed at the Standard coke works, is instantly killed when the cage falls on him at the bottom of the shaft. He was a 1922 model and was driven by a man who was driving recklessly.

Thomas Burns, 40 years old, is killed in the Lehighing No. 1 mine by a fall of slate. Miner Shaw has a finger badly crushed while coupling cars at Davidson and it is necessary to amputate it.

McClain Crossland opened his new North street shop in North street, near the corner of Main street, where he had lived for many years.

Thomas Carter, a New Haven policeman, is shot and killed by a man who was driving recklessly. The car was a 1922 model and was driven by a man who was driving recklessly.

Mrs. Sarah Sheppard, mother of Robert P. Sheppard, a Baltimore & Ohio detective of this place, celebrates her 80th birthday at her home at Smithton. Her husband, Robert, died in 1910. She was a 1922 model and was driven by a man who was driving recklessly.

John Martin of New Haven and Lizzie Turner of Connellsville, having been married at the home of the bride, are now residing at the home of the bride. The wedding ceremony was held at the home of the bride.

John W. Ward of Uniontown, Pa., is killed by a car while driving on the road. The car was driven by a man who was driving recklessly. The car was a 1922 model and was driven by a man who was driving recklessly.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stafford, 60 years old, dies at her home in Snyder street. She was a 1922 model and was driven by a man who was driving recklessly.

Mrs. Anna Josephine Pershing, 41 years old, wife of Rev. T. P. Pershing, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dies. The cause of death is not known.

The effort to make Everson a borough is abandoned for the present. James W. Barnhart makes some big additions to his Dunbar township farm, purchasing the John Lynn farm in district No. 2 and part of the Olden McLaughlin farm in district No. 5.

The 240-acre farm for both is purchased for \$2,500. Mr. Barnhart now owns 240 acres of land in the township and has 80 acres additional under lease. Miss Mary Elizabeth Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Boyd and Charles Scott Bowman, will be married in Uniontown on April 15.

Partnerships are issued for the wedding of Miss Daisy Cummings and J. S. McKee at the home of the bride's parents on Thursday, April 2.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1923. Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending March 22, shows a total of 26,325 tons in blast and 272 tons in total estimated production of 26,597 tons.

Levi Fisher, victim of the friends who robbed and tortured him and his wife on their lonely mountain home in January, died. He was 56 years old. A movement to purchase a town creek is revived with George F. Pittman as the leading spirit.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1923.

TO EASTERN PORTS	Connellsville	Fairmont	Clarksburg	Laird
Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.	Connellsville	Fairmont	Clarksburg	Laird
Baltimore, Md. (Track Deliv.)	\$2.24	\$2.09	\$2.04	\$2.04
Chesapeake, Pa. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
Harrisburg, Pa. (P. & O. & R.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
Johnstown, Pa. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
Philadelphia, Pa. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
Scranton, Pa. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
Shannon, Pa. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
St. Louis, Mo. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
To ATLANTIC PORTS via R. R.	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
Greenwich, Ga. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
South Amboy, N. J. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
Washington, D. C. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
Greenville, S. C. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
Canter, N. C. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
To ATLANTIC PORTS via R. R.	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
St. George, Fla. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
Arlington, Va. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
Philadelphia, Pa. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
Philadelphia, Pa. (P. & O.)	2.24	2.09	2.04	2.04
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The rate from points on the Monongahela Railroad to the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania State line to Johnstown is \$1.10 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Laird groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Connellsville rate applies to shipments from points on the Monongahela Railroad south of the Pennsylvania State line to the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania State line to Johnstown is \$1.10 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Laird groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Fairmont rate applies to shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio to the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania State line to Johnstown is \$1.10 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Laird groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

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The Connellsville Coke Trade

is reviewed carefully each week as to production and prices, and any other notable features by the organ of the coke trade for nearly 40 years. Subscribe now. It's a trifle—only \$2.00 a year, payable in advance.

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old, widow of John Henry Poundstone, died March 15 at the home of son, J. K. she is survived by a son, son, Lewis P. Poundstone, of Chester, of Terra Alta, W. Va.; two daughters, of Pennsylvania. She was a daughter, Mrs. Frank Miller of Danbury, daughter of the late David and Mary bar and Mrs. George Hennessy of Coffman and had spent all her life in the Mother, Greene county, and one daughter, Mrs. Jacob Hiles of Dunbar.

MRS. MARTHA JANE ENEY. Mrs. Martha Jane Eney, 60 years old, died Monday at the home of O. B. Richardson at South Brownsville. She was a daughter of Milton and Alvina Hayden Shipley.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. MINERD. Funeral services for Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Miner, 86 years old, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. A. VanDyke at Foxtown, were held Monday afternoon at Youngwood, The Miner family, which is one of the largest in Fayette county, are direct descendants of Mrs. Miner. She is survived by seven children, William (deceased), Charles (deceased), James (deceased), John (deceased), and four daughters, Mrs. Frank Kelly, New Kensington, Mrs. Minnie (deceased), Mrs. Howard (deceased), and Mrs. John (deceased). Thirteen grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

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